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GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1837.

Brief Hints for August.

The pressure of work which farmers are obliged to attend to through haying and harvesting, often causes them to neglect the extirpation of weeds at this time, when they are about going to seed. This should be carefully avoided.

After the second hoeing of corn, the weeds among the crop, of which there always spring up more or less, are suffered to have undisturbed possession, and the ground becomes completely seeded with them by another year. A little seasonable labor would prevent this evil. We observed a piece of ground which was kept clear of weeds last year, and another which was but imperfectly cleared of them; the consequence was, that the crop this season (field beet) which grew on the latter piece, was literally hid with a dense growth of weeds, while the other was comparatively free.

Canada thistles, must in no instance whatever be allowed to ripen their seed.

Thistles, mulleins, burdocks, &c., in pastures and fence corners must be destroyed without fail.

Root crops, as ruta baga, and mangel wurtzel, are liable to be too much neglected after one or two hoeings; they should be kept all the season perfectly clear from weeds, and the benefit they derive from this, and from stirring the earth around them, amply repays the expense of the labor.

With a little pains, it is as cheap to raise a good crop, as a crop of noxious weeds; and seed now selected should be therefore as perfectly freed from foul stuff as possible. If clean wheat is always sowed, we may expect on clean ground, a clean crop; but land will become more and more infested with weeds so long as we sow the seeds with the grain.

Chess being almost universally the worst weed among wheat, no pains should be spared to separate it. It may be done by means of brine, first made strong, and then weakened till the wheat will just sink in it, when the chess, being lighter, floats, and is skimmed from the surface. A basket should be used, to let the brine run off the more freely. The wheat should then be spread on a barn floor, two or three inches thick, and about one fifteenth part of air slacked lime sifted over it and well stirred. This assists the drying, and destroys the smut.

A good fanning mill will clear most of the chess from wheat by passing it through a few times.

No seed wheat should be considered clean, until by repeatedly spreading handfuls of it on a table, no chess can be found. There is not much of what is termed *very clean* seed that will endure this test.

Underdraining should be performed during the dry season, and those farmers who have wet spots of ground in cultivated fields should no longer delay this simple mode of rendering such land productive. Open drains should never be made but to carry off surface water. No drain for any other purpose should be much less than three feet deep, but an open one this depth must be nine feet wide to prevent the banks sliding, and this is an enormous waste of land. But a covered drain occupies no ground the expense of digging, from this cause is also much greater in case of open drains.

Covered drains may be filled with stone or brush. The stone may be laid so as to leave a small open channel at bottom; or if they are quite small, and the quantity of water passing off not large, such channel is not necessary. Brush drains are filled by placing the branches of trees, freshly cut and with the leaves on, in a sloping direction in the ditch, the leaves upwards, and then covering them with earth. The spaces between the branches below allows the water to flow off. This method of filling is best in sandy ground where stones are scarce.

In cutting off underground channels of water, particularly those which ooze out of the surface of sloping ground, by means of covered drains, the mode of operating should be adapted to circumstances. The common error is to cut in at the wet spot; whereas, the proper place is a little *above*, before the current reaches the surface. The judgment and close examination alone can direct the proper course and situation for the drain in such cases.

Horses often suffer from slobbering during the latter part of summer, especially when they feed in succulent pastures. The best remedy is dryer food.

Fruit trees are frequently injured in collecting the fruit, by resting ladders against the branches, and thus bruizing the bark. Apricots, plums and peaches, often suffer much in this way. The remedy is to use self-supporting ladders, constructed like a common ladder, with either one or two expanding legs of equal length, which serve to support it without any other prop.

Budding or inoculating should be performed while the stocks are growing most rapidly, or while the *cambium* or mucilaginous substance under the bark is in the greatest abundance. This cements the inserted buds and makes them adhere the better to the wood. Cherries and plums should be budded immediately, but peaches may be deferred three or four weeks later, if necessary. The general rule is, budding may be performed successfully at any time when the bark peels freely.

If the stocks are thrifty; if the bark is carefully cut and raised so as not to injure the cambium; if the buds are cut smoothly off the shoot so that they may be applied closely to the wood of the stock; if the bandages are bound so evenly that they may just maintain this close contact between the bud and stock; and if they are carefully removed as soon as they begin to indent the growing stock, there can be little doubt of success in budding.

Summer Fallows—Effect of Frequent Ploughing.

The effect which frequent ploughing has on land intended for summer fallows, or on which wheat is to be sown, has in some degree attracted the attention of farmers, but further observation, and a comparison of the resuls, are still desirable in order to a perfect understanding of the matter. If the crop of wheat will be no better for five or six ploughings, it is certainly desirable to save the labor; and if it should appear that the crop and the soil too is injured by too much ploughing, and that ploughing thoroughly once is better than to move the ground deeply with the plough as many as four or five times, then farmers should understand the matter, and husband their time and labor accordingly. Our remarks will principally relate to land in good tilth, and which is ploughed for the benefit of the crop alone; lands infested with noxious weeds, such as thistle and Johnswort, may be ploughed as often as these weeds show themselves in the season, and this is the most effective method of destroying them; but we have serious doubts whether land so ploughed would produce as good wheat as if ploughed not more than once or twice.

Much of the soil of West New York is composed on the surface of what may be called calcareous loam, based more or less on earth containing large quantities of clay, the latter frequently running into clay slate, or, where the lime predominates, into limestone. The soils that abound in clay and lime, furnish the best wheat lands of the state, and the surface after ploughing soon assumes the dark hue, indicative of soils impregnated with the salts furnished by vegetable decomposition. In this surface soil is found the favorite food of plants, and the question arises, whether frequently turning the soil deeply, so as to prevent the combination at the surface so apparently necessary to the growth of the plant, would not be a positive injury rather than a benefit? Deep ploughing is necessary to loosen the earth, and render it permeable to a proper depth for the roots of the plants put upon it; it is only when new soil from a considerable depth is so frequently brought to the surface that the ameliorating effects of the sun, air, and fermenting gases, have no time to exercise their influence, that the surface becomes unfit for the purposes of vegetation.

It has been remarked by one of the most scientific and able farmers of the present day, Judge Buel, "that unfermented vegetable and animal matters, including greensward, green crops and long manure, after being buried by the plough, should never be exposed to the sun and winds by cross ploughing, until they have become perfectly rotten. The gaseous matters which dung gives off while undergoing fermentation always rise, because they are lighter than the atmospheric air. They enrich the soil and afford food for plants, because they have already formed the necessary parts of plants. Hence, if fermentation takes place *on* the surface, these gaseous matters are scattered and lost; if *in* the soil, the earths and moisture retain them there, and the plants feed upon them." This union of the fertilizing gases takes place at the surface of the earth, and if this fertile strata is too frequently displaced, the surface will in a considerable degree be rendered barren.

Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, in an able paper published in the Farmer's Register, says, in speaking of the propriety of frequent ploughing for fallows, "When good land, (particularly clover land,) with a distinctly marked surface of dark soil, is fallowed for wheat, sown with the harrow upon one ploughing, and permitted to lie a year or two in clover, after the crop of wheat, the dark soil that was turned under is again formed upon the surface, occupying the position in which the clay was left by the previous ploughing, and the clay that which was occupied by the inverted soil. * * * I suppose this change is accomplished by the gases evolved in the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned under by the plough. If the weather is warm, and the vegetation green, succulent and abundant, the decomposition is rapid, and the quantity of gas disengaged is great. Of these, the carbonic is deemed the great stimulant of vegetable life; and being heavier than the atmospheric air, but lighter than the soil, it rises to the surface, insinuating itself into the interstices of the clay brought up by the plough, saturates it, and accomplishes the first process of its conversion into soil. Hence the cause of a well known fact, that fallows made in June, or July, become many shades darker on the surface, although exposed to the scorching rays of a summer's sun, than those made in September and October, when the days are shorter, vegetation drier and less succulent, the nights longer and cooler, and every circumstance less favorable to a rapid decomposition."

Perhaps the most thorough and frequent ploughings known among us, are given to those summer fallows where the destruction of the Canada thistle forms an important object in the culture of the field. Fields have been thus ploughed from six to ten times, and we believe it has been almost uniformly found, that while the certainty of destroying the thistles increased in proportion to the frequency of the ploughing, the chance of a succeeding crop of wheat was diminished in the same degree. The observation and experience of almost every farmer must have furnished instances where repeated ploughings caused the failure of a crop, or at least greatly lessened its value. Where so important an end is to be attained as the destruction of the thistle, the loss, partially or wholly, of the succeeding crop, is of little moment; the end may be pursued without regard to collateral consequences,

as rest and manure will at once remedy the evil. A few years since, a gentleman in one of the central counties of this state, treated a large field, overrun with thistles, but strong rich land, in the way described above. It was ploughed early, and as often as any thing green showed itself on the surface; the number of times we do not now recollect. The time for sowing came, and the field was pronounced in capital order; no vegetation of any kind to be seen; the soil finely pulverized, but bearing too much the cast of the clayey substratum, and the farmer flattered himself that he had not only killed his thistles, but secured a fine crop of wheat. Spring came, and if the thistles came not, so neither did the wheat, and to the great surprise of all, his field remained nearly bare at harvest. The soil appeared to be deprived of the principles that promote vegetation, and to have become dead and inert. Others have witnessed similar results.

We should infer from the foregoing opinions and experiments—Firstly, that where necessary to plough deep in order to give a free range to the roots of plants, it should be performed thoroughly, and not frequently repeated. Secondly—that early fallowing is decidedly preferable to a ploughing that is later, as it gives the surface time to regain from the ascending gases and action of the atmosphere, the fertilizing principles of which the lower strata of soil is destitute. Thirdly—that when green crops, such as clover, or buckwheat, are turned under, they should not be disturbed until decomposition is complete, and their valuable properties thoroughly incorporated with the soil; and fourthly—that since nature in all cases, where left to perform her operations undisturbed, prepares the surface for the reception of seed, farmers should profit by her labors, and not, unless rendered necssary for other purposes, counteract her preparative measures, by unnecessarily changing the surface in frequent ploughings.

For the New York Farmer.

Management of Sheep.

Messrs. Editors—In pursuance of the intimation in my last communication, I will now proceed to mention the "sins of omission and commission" relative to *washing* and *shearing* of sheep.

To correct, however, the slovenly mode practised by farmers, in general, in reference to both, is indeed a hopeless task;—to prove that it is downright dishonesty to sell wool to which is attached from 25 to 50 per cent, of filth and dirt, of which, the manufacturer is ignorant until discovered in the process of using, is easy enough. But moralizing in these corrupt days is almost useless. I shall attempt to prove, however, that in these matters, honesty and interest go hand in hand, he that *will* be honest will sooner or later find his reward.

It is common for farmers to prepare a pool by daming some convenient brook, which, doubtless, in many instances affords pure water, but nine times in ten is little better than a hog mire. The sheep are then soused in, held for a minute or two, the wool squeezed, and then let go, and pronounced *well washed*. If a by-stander questions it, or the owner feels some qualms of conscience, both are quieted by stating the fact, "that the fleece will weigh heavier if it is not *quite* so clean, and the dirt will bring as much as the wool." This is thought a "cunning thing" to *shave* the speculator or manufacturer.

When the time of shearing arrives, or rather, is proceeding, these same *honest good meaning sort of men* take a special care, in order that the fleece shall not fall short of weight, to scrape up every thing, consisting of wool not the sixteenth of an inch long, dirt locks, dung locks, bur locks, &c., which is carefully put *inside* and the fleece rolled in "first rate style." All this trash is of course, excluded from the buyer, whoever he is, and from the external appearance, is deemed in good order and condition. But the manufacturer, at his cost, discovers not only the fair article, but much, that is worse than nothingness within.

If these *honest good sort of men*, who are so *cunning* as *thus to prepare* their wool for market, will but take the trouble to cleanse a fleece, as the manufacturer, is obliged to do before it is put in a process of manufacture, he will readily ascertain what a gross deception it is—the result will be, that a fleece *prepared* as above described with its *beautiful superfluities*, and weighing 4 lbs., would be reduced by the cleansing operation to 2½ to 2¾ lbs.

Your readers need not suspect this picture overdrawn—it is true to the letter, and for confirmation let them appeal to the manufacturer.

Yes, my brethren wool growers, the picture represents faithfully the practice of too many of us. Is it honest and fair?—is this the way our gains are to be augmented? is this a principle to instil into our sons, and our example proper for them to follow?—For my part I will raise my voice, and condemn both principle and example as abominable dishonesty. As well might we fill our fleeces with stones, and sell them for wool or sell our wheat and deliver chaff.

But this neglect Messrs. Editors in regard to wool is only an item among the many, which farmers are guilty of;—it is of the same stamp and character with others, which go to make up the opinion which is formed of us abroad as well as at home; viz. that, as a body, the farmers of this country are more neglectful, careless and slovenly, in their agricultural pursuits, than any others on the face of the civilized portion of the earth.

The above remarks are sweeping, but will apply, generally, with full force to farmers in this region. My knowledge is acquired not from what my ears have heard, but from what my eyes have seen.

But I am happy to state, that in the New-England States these "sins of omission and commission" are not so generally practiced. And well it is, that there are a "redeeming few" who put their wool in such order that they are not ashamed, when it is offered for sale, that the light should shine *inside* as well as *out*. If honesty be the impelling motive for doing the *clean thing*, so much the more redounds to their praise: if it be interest which dictates, why—it is perhaps as well.

At the Eastward it is common, with many of the wool growers to make use of vats for washing their sheep. This mode I have adopted. The size of my vat is ten feet in length, and about six feet in breadth. About the sides of the vat are temporary platforms erected for the washers to stand upon when washing. The water is conducted by means of two troughs or spouts; and the fall is about four feet. Having two spouts, of course, the washing of two sheep can be carried on at the same time—during which, two others are put in for the purpose of soaking. The object of soaking the wool is to loosen the dirt:—by so doing, when the sheep are transferred under the spout, it separates more readily from the wool.

The advantages of washing in a vat, are the following—a man can stand beside a vat, and wash *all* day—whereas, if he is up to his waist in a pool, two hours is as long as he can endure the cold.

The water falling some three or four feet, removes the dirt quicker, by far, than it can be done by squeezing the wool, as is common:—and moreover, the water is all the while pure and clean:—in a pool it is always riiy. Two active men in this way, will wash 400 sheep in a day.

My vat is made of two inch plank, well secured at each end by gripes, which are of oak timber, and the entire cost, including platforms, did not exceed seven dollars.

I have uniformly endeavored to put my wool, in every respect, in the best order, as regards cleanliness. I have been laughed at *by honest well-meaning sort of men*, for being thus particular. But I have, through life, adopted the proverb, that "honesty is the best policy," and, also, believing that some time or other, purchasers of my wool, would discriminate between *it*, and *such* as is *prepared* in the manner already described in this communication.

My wool has been purchased by the Messrs. Lawrence, of Boston, for several years, than whom, most of your readers are well aware, no men stand higher in our country for business, talents, and integrity. I will here insert an extract from two of their letters, relative to the condition of my wool. "In fixing prices, we have allowed you five cents per pound, more than ours cost us this season, for t e reason, that yours is in much better condition than is usual." And again in reference to the clip of last year. "Our sorts will turn out from two to three cents per pound less than we have allowed for yours, on purchases of over 300,000 pounds, but the condition of yours was very good," &c.

Want of room, Messrs. Editors, will compel me here to leave the subject. My efforts, uniformly, to put my wool in the best condition, I am satisfied, have been amply rewarded. I have also satisfied myself, that honesty and true interest go hand in hand. I hope your readers, who are wool growers, are satisfied of the truth of this position, will do likewise, and find the reward.

I intended, in this communication, to have exposed the slovenly practices of farmers, in referenee to shearing of sheep, but shall defer in to another time.

LANSING, TOMPKINS CO. N. Y. M.

Tillage.

Improvements in tillage may truly be said to be the basis, or real foundation, on which the successful introduction of all the new articles of field culture depend. When the ground is well tilled, it is in the most perfect condition for receiving the fertilizing principles of the atmosphere. Rain, snow, hail, dews, and hoar frost, &c. convey the nutriment of vegetation, which floats in the air, most plentifully into the bosom of the earth, as deep as it has been broken and well pulverized. It is the only effectual means of rooting out weeds, so necessary to the beneficial growth of all crops, and should be repeated till they are in a great measure destroyed. The roots and fibres of weeds are the ligaments and braces which in a great measure knit and bind the clods together, and are indissoluble, till by being exposed to the action of the air, the roots within rot and decay, any the clods, almost by their own gravity, expand into small crumbles, and are reduced to a perfect state of pulverization.

The destroying of weeds, however, is not the only immediate benefit accruing from a due state of tillage; grubs, beetles, worms, and maggots of many different kinds, which abound in most fields, may be greatly diminished, if not extirpated by the well timed use of the plough, and its auxiliary instrument necessary to the reduction of the soil. Nothing so effectually prevents the ravages of the several tribes of subterranean insects, as the frequent stirring and crumbling the ground. Large patches, of several poles square, in a field of beans, are frequently destroyed by the grub of the cock-chaffer; and many hundreds of cabbage plants by a kind of grey grub of less size. Both these execute their mischief under ground. The first eats the roots of the beans, even when in kid, when they wither, fall, and die; and the latter bites off the stem of the plant just under the surface. Tillage, duly performed, always destroys the whole race.

The improvement the soil acquires by means of frequent and well timed tillage, is gradual and progressive, and the longer, it is kept in tillage, if duly performed, the more fertile it becomes. One ploughing in the beginning of winter, and a second early in the spring, will be more effectual in pulverizing the soil than half a dozen at any other time of the year. This improvement in tillage is so very clear and certain, that it surprizes one much that it is not universally practiced.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

(From the Vermont Chronicle.)

To Farmers.

MR. EDITOR:—As I believe farmers in gereral intend, in future, to pursue the good old way of increasing their wealth by raising and keeping more of those valuable animals called horned cattle, I will name, as I believe, an infallible remedy for such as may be in the distressed situation of being choked with an apple, potato, or other hard substance. The remedy is simple and safe, when given with Loco-focos, Lucifers, or any other forms of fire. *Don't laugh!* Take gun powder—the most convenient way is to put it up in a paper in the form of a common cartridge, say 3 inches in length—and introduce the cartridge into the throat of the animal with the hand, (all farmers know how this is done by holding out the tongue) let the head of the creature be held up for a moment, to prevent spitting out the powder, and the choaking substance will be immediately ejected. Remember it and try it. Very many of the human species have been relieved by taking powder in desperate cases. This simple remedy ought to be more generally known—as thereby many valuable lives may be saved.

JOHN CONANT.

Brandon, June 20, 1837.

Management of a Clay Farm.

It is contended, in Britain as well as in America, that stiff clay soils, at leaat, require the process of summer fallowing, every few years, to clean and pulverize them, and to fit them for the growth of grain. This requires the loss of one crop, and the expense of two or three ploughings. It will be seen from the following, that summer fallows have been dispensed with upon clays, and cross ploughings superseded; and that the profits of the farm have been thereby doubled. The practice of Mr. Greg, as stated below, cannot fail of affording useful hints to the managers of clay farms and his mode of forming ridges, to keep his lands dry, we particularly recommend to the notice of farmers, who are troubled with a redundancy of water, in the spring, in consequence of having a flat surface, or a retentive soil or subsoil. For the grubber, or scarifier, we can confidently recommend Concklin's Press Harrow, or the grubber or scarifier may readily be constructed here.—*Cult.*

GREG'S SYSTEM.

The farm of Coles, near Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, consists of 240 acres of arable land, which is described as "a very tenacious clay, in some places mixed up with calcareous earth, which causes it to bind at top after heavy rain;" and was formerly worked nearly under a three-course system of summer fallow, white corn, and pulse, or clover. Turneps were seldom sown, as the difficulty of feeding or carting them off was found to be injurious to the succeeding crop; and, consequently, only a small flock of 80 ewes or 140 wethers was kept, which was constantly folded during the summer. Upon this, and the observations regarding the disadvantages attending the similar plans of his neighbors, it is unnecessary that we should here offer any remark, for we know that they have been, in many instances improved, and our more immediate object is to state the system afterwards adopted by Mr. Greg, and since followed by his nephew, during upwards of twenty years.

Having, as he tells us, "established in his mind, as a general principle, that fertility was to be derived from pulverizing the soil, clearing it from water, and keeping it clean, he proceeded to inquire how those objects were to be obtained at the lea st expense; and he found that the best method to promote them was to reverse the whole system of the former cultivation." Accordingly, instead of ploughing four or five times only in summer and spring, and fallowing every third year, he formed the determination "to plough only once for a crop; to plough only in winter; never to fallow the land in summer; to practice the row-culture, and to use the horse-hoe." The mode in which he carried his plan into execution was as follows.

He divided the farm as nearly as possible into six equal parts, which are cultivated in a six-course shift consisting of turneps; barley or oats, clover, standing two years; peas or beans, upon the ley; and lastly wheat. The ground is marked out by a drill into ridges of five and a half feet in width, intersected by furrows of ten inches wide; thus leaving only fifty-six inches for each land, which is worked by a Suffolk swing plough, formed upon a construction to cut a perfect trench of seven inches deep, and requiring four bouts to complete the ridge, which is made sufficiently convexed to describe an inclined plane of three inches from the crown to each furrow. Thus water is prevented from remaining upon the land intended to be cropped, by being drawn into the ten-inch furrow, which is carried two inches deeper; the horses never tread but in a furrow; and by the soundness of this ploughing Mr. G. states, that "when effected in the autum or before Christmas, a perfect friability is obtained in the tilth by the influence of the frost during the winter, and the surface water may be as effectually got rid of as by under-draining.

As soon as the harvest is completed, the wheat-stubbles are haulmed, and the lands are marked out and ploughed one bout; dung is then ploughed in to the amount of ten loads per acre, and three bushels of winter tares with a bushel and a half of winter barley are sown, to precede turnips, to the extent of about half the ground intended for that crop, which, in common seasons, it does not impede, as the tares are cut upon a moist furrow for the turnep sowing.

The tare sowing being finished, the bean and pea stubbles are prepared for wheat; which is a difficult operation on heavy land, when the object is to get the seed early into the ground. The labor which they require from the plough, roll, and harrow, was so great as to induce Mr. Greg to use a powerful grubber, or scarifier, of a form which covers an entire land; and it performed so well that he has since continued to use it instead of the plough, as he found that he could thus sow forty acres of wheat in a very few days, regardless of weather, and at a sixth part of the expense.

Having sown the wheat, the remainder of the land intended for turnips is ploughed and dunged. The ploughing is also performed for peas and beans; and it is desirable that these operations should be completed before Christmas. As soon as the season turns, the land which was ley, and intended for beans and peas, is scarified; and when the growing weather commences, the beans are drilled at fifteen inches for the convenience of horse-hoeing. The peas are next drilled; but as these, by falling over, preclude the possibility of hoeing them more than twice, they are sown at intervals of twelve inches.

As the ground is cleared of turneps, it is ploughed into lands. In the spring, the barley is drilled in rows of eight inches—not leaving any space for furrow—and the clover and rye-grass is sown up, and then across the lands.

As soon in May as the weather permits, and the sun is sufficient y powerful to kill weeds, the scarifier is set to work, succeeded by a strong harrow; and having by these operations obtained cleanliness, the first favorable weather is made use of to sow Swedish turneps; or, should they fail, they are succeeded by white turneps; and in the event of a further miscarriage, coleseed is sown. With these, and the assistance of about ten loads of clover, and ten weeks' run on pasture in bad weather, 500 sheep are now kept on the farm, but lie enclosed at night in a spacious and well-littered yard. The fodder produced by straw and clover hay supports from forty to fifty head of cattle, and nine working horses are kept, which are soiled during the entire summer; thus so large a quantity of dung is made that no manure is purchased.

In this manner 200 acres are ploughed between harvest and Christmas, besides the cartage of dung and other odd jobs on the farm; but this is easily performed with the aid of the grubber, and the land being entirely ploughed in the winter, there is only the sowing of Lent corn to execute in the spring: the horses are therefore put upon the green food, by which a considerable saving is made in the consumption of corn. Many other details of management are given in Mr. Greg's pamphlet, which is brief and well worthy of attention, but which we refrain from enumerating, as we only meant to call attention to the extraordinary statement which it contains of such a system of culture having been so successfully pursued upon land of that nature, as to yield an average, during six years, of the following crops, namely:

	Per acre.
Wheat,	25 bushels.
Barley,	40 "
Beans,	35 "
Peas,	30 "
Clover, twice cut,	2 tons.

thus, after the deduction of rent and the interest of 2,500*l.* capital, presenting upon an average of six years, a profit of 671*l.* 3*s.*, or 2*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* per acre, and a result in favor of his mode of cultivation of no less than *an annual difference amounting to* 638*l.* 13*s.*

Of the accuracy of the minute account thus furnished by Mr. Greg, we have no reason to doubt, though we confess ourselves somewhat sceptical regarding the justice of the conclusions which he has drawn respecting the superiority of his own plans over those of his neighbors; for every man, however high his honor and impartiality, is yet unconsciously biassed in favor of any pursuit of his own, and no farmer could live upon the profit which he has assumed as that of cultivation under the old plan. On a subject of such vital importance to agriculture as that of the fallow system, we indeed deem it prudent to apply to the present Mr. Greg for further information, which he readily afforded; and, from recent personal communication and correspondence, we are assured by him, "that his uncle's system is still pursued upon his farm with the best effect; as is evinced by the clean condition of the land, the heavy crops produced, and the quantities of stock maintained. The only alteration of importance made in his mode of cultivation subsequent to the publication of his pamphlet, was the substitution of a seven years' course, in place of that of six years, by which he obtained two crops of wheat—one on the clover ley, and another after the beans and peas. The annual course of cropping in the several years now, therefore, stands thus—

1. Turneps.
2. Barley.
3. and 4. Clover.
5. Wheat.
6. Beans and Peas.
7. Wheat.

No material alteration has been made in the implements; nor was any fallow permitted so long as the late Mr. Greg's health allowed his superintendence of the farm; but the bailiff now *occasionally fallows a field of the heaviest land:* this, however, is only resorted to when the land sown with turneps has not been prepared in time for the barley crop, and only averages about 16 acres a year out of 250."—*Br. Husb.*

Facts and Observations respecting the Grain Worm, and the preparation of Seed Wheat.

Mr. Holmes:—Every thing that I can communicate on the subject of wheat, that you may think important, I will take the liberty to do through the columns of your useful paper. I hail the day when your paper was established as one all important to the Agriculture of Maine, and I am in hopes that the balance in regard to breadstuffs here, wi.l be on the other side of the ledger in a few years. When I look upon what the State Legislature has done, I think I have reason to expect better days, not only for bread, but for every thing else.

A writer in the Farmer thinks that he has preserved his wheat from the ravages of the grain worm, by thoroughly cleansing the seed by means of a seive made for the purpose, and sifting about a pint at a time. Another writer is of opinion that he saved his wheat by pounding a bushel of unslaked lime and sowing it on an acre. Another writer says that his wheat was much eaten and he cut it and got it in green, and the heat of his wheat hatched the fly in the fall, and thousands were to be seen in all directions and on the roof of his barn; and that he observed the same fly on his dung heap, in the spring.

I have sifted my seed wheat for a number of years, and washed it in a manner described by you in one of your numbers; limed it and let it lay in lime a day and a night before sowing, and I was not troubled with the grain worm during the last, nor in any former years, while my neighbors' wheat was much injured. I raised 150 bushels of good, clean, sound wheat, free from the grain worm. I sowed on it five or six bushels to the acre of leached ashes, after it was up.

I am told that Mr. Philbrick, of this town, sowed two pieces last year, separated from each other by a three rod road,—one was eastern and the other was not. I was told that the same took place in Lewiston, in 1835, by Mr. John Blaisdell of that town. I am told that James Curtis, Esq. of this town purchased wheat to sow of Mr. Armstrong, which had been some eaten in 1835, and sowed it, after thorough cleansing, and raised wheat in 1836, free from the worm.

Mr. Editor—what are we to learn by the above facts? I learn, 1st. That the grain worm, or the fly that causes the grain worm, does not ramble enough in one year to cross a three rod road, but is spread or communicated by manure.

2d. That it has been a number of years in coming from the South to this region.

3d. Cleanse your wheat and manure entirely, and you have few or no grain worms.

4th. That the remedy to be used as a preventive is just what we ought to use, if there was no grain worm in the world. ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, 1837. [*Me. Farmer.*]

The wheat harvest in the upper part of South Carolina is now over, and the crop has proved very good. A Greenville paper says, "it has certainly been many years since the harvest throughout the Southern States has yielded so abundantly, or so large, beautiful grain."

Apppearance may deceive thee—understand,
A pure white glove may hide a filthy hand.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Country in Danger.

Don't be frightened, kind reader, at the caption of this article. When I say the country is in danger, I do not mean that the bloody Seminoles are about to pounce upon us, and root us out from being a nation, as we have thousands of their kindred tribes,—nor do I mean that the danger arises from the squally aspect of our foreign relations, or the hordes of foreign vagrants and paupers that are thrown in ship loads upon our shores—neither do I refer to the universal prostration of our paper system, for from this shock we shall recover, to run, it is to be feared, the same round of infatuation in over-trading and speculating; but the danger is of a kind that is coming upon us slowly and surely, striking at the root of our productive industry, and, unless averted, will soon reduce the profits of the farmer, and through him the resources of the country, to the lowest minimum of value.

I am not much of a farmer myself, but I take a great pleasure in witnessing the success of the farming interest, and feel a corresponding regret at any thing which has a tendency to bring the occupation into disrepute, or materially lessen our prosperity. A description, in my own way, of what I saw in a forenoon's ride in a farming district, will exhibit the source from which I think serious danger and injury to the country is to be apprehended. The crops in general looked well, though perhaps a little backward, and in most instances the promise of the coming harvest was abundant; but now and then cases occurred where fields were choked with noxious weeds, and the owners were preparing a bitter curse for themselves and their neighbors.

The first field that particularly attracted my attention, was one sown with spring wheat. The soil was strong and rich, and the grain had been well got in, but so thick and luxuriant was the growth of Canada thistles, over at least one half the field, that the wheat was over-topped and shaded, and must in those places prove nearly a total failure. Where the soil was free from this pest, the growth of wheat was fine, but no land can grow such thistles, and produce much wheat at the same time— one or the other must succumb, and when the thistle gets such a start, there can be little doubt which must fall back. In a thistle field, spring wheat fares even worse than winter wheat, as winter wheat is rooted and ready to grow as early as the thistle, which is not the case with that sown in the spring. The remedy, where such land must be sown, would seem to be to go over it with a scythe, before the ears of wheat show themselves, and after the thistles have nearly attained their growth, and cut them as near the level of the wheat as can be done without touching the latter. Mowing them thus checks their growth materially, so that the wheat shoots ahead, and greatly increases the chance for the crop. I have seen thistles that grew among oats cut in this way, and, as I was assured with the best success.

Not far distant on another farm, I observed a fine looking field of wheat full of that vile weed, charlick, wild mustard, or yellow blow, as some farmers call it. There was enough growing on a couple of acres to seed a township, and if suffered to ripen unmolested might probably have that effect. The farmer who suffers this plant to ripen on his farm has no excuse. It is an annual, can be produced only from the seed, and if this is not allowed to become perfect, none can be produced. When in blossom, its bright yellow flowers prevent its escaping notice, and they can then be easily pulled up and the plant eradicated. The thistle survives in its deep and far spreading roots, but the charlick depends on the seed, and on this point should all efforts be made. Once let the soil of a farm receive this seed, and a quarter of a century may not see them oradicated.

What can be the matter with that piece of wheat?—there is neither thistles or charlick, yet the wheat is choked and overgrown with some kind of weed. A nearer approach shows it to be stein krout, or red-root, that curse of the Genesee wheat grower. Impure seed wheat is generally the cause of the extension of this plant,, and it is one which, if suffered to take root unmolested renders a crop of wheat impracticable. The man who will, with a knowledge of the fact, vend wheat infected with stein krout, or grass seed containing Canada thistle seed, is, in our opinion, better prepared for any kind of villainy than was, in the opinion of Shakspeare, the man who had no music in his soul. In the vicinity where I reside, it has been customary to exchange or procure seed wheat with some more favored sections, and the advantage was manifest; but the practice has introduced the red-root, a weed which is fast overrunning the country and destroying the prospects of some of the best wheat farms. If I could be heard by our farmers, I would say to them be careful what you sow. Better pay double price for pure seed, than to sow that containing chess, charlick, or red-root, even if given to him. Half a dozen red-root seed ripening their product in a field of wheat, may create and perpetuate incalculable injury to a farmer or a neighborhood. Prompt extermination is here the only remedy.

Will any one undertake to tell me how many thousands of bushels were last year lost to the farmers of New York alone, from the three causes above enumerated?—or will any once calculate the reduction to be made this year from the operation of the same evils? Let them do this, and take into account the rapidly increasing spread of these destroyers of the wheat crop, and then say the country is not in danger. Yet these three nuisances are but a small part of the pernicious weeds and shrubs that are allowed to spread and perpetuate themselves on our farms, and thus yearly lessen the profits of their owners. In the forenoon's ride alluded to, I saw some fields covered with Johnswort, others with large patches of silkweed or milkweed, and some rich intervale meadows were largely sprinkled with clusters of the sweet elder, threatening extermination to the grasses by their annual spreading.

Most of these are evils which might be abated readily. Care and labor it is true are required to accomplish their expulsion; but the farmer finds in labor his reward. No one can plead ignorance of the methods of killing these noxious plants, for the information needed has been widely disseminated in the Farmer and other agricultural journals, and at the cheapest possible rates, and no man can be entitled to the character of a farmer, who is without some of these sources of intelligence. OBSERVER.

Inquiry.

MR. TUCKER—I would be gratified if you, or some of your generous correspondents, would tell us something about those little subterranean ravagers, the *grubs*. They have been very troublesome in this vicinity the present season. The earth seems to be literally full of them. Now I would like to know if it would do to sow wheat the ensuing fall on corn and barley grounds infested by these "evil-doers." P.

Walworth, July, 1837.

From the N. Hamp Sentinel.

Experiments in Reclaiming Swamps.

MR EDITOR:—I have been cultivating a piece of meadow or swamp land of about six acres, and have often been inquired of respecting the method of cul ivation and expenses; what the crops were, profits, &c. The swamp alluded to when I bought my farm eighteen years ago had been partly cleared and was very wet owing to a small brook that once passed through it being filled up with brush, &c.; it produced some joint grass but principally flags, hard-hack and moss. I first commenced by opening the brook, which drained it and killed all the flags, and nearly all the grass. I then cut a ditch round a piece of about eighty square rods, cut off the stumps and the most prominent bunches of moss, and after it was frozen carted on two hundred and fifty loads of gravel, and leveled it, carted on ten loads of fall manure, and in the spring following spread it, sowing on oats and grass seed. I had a good crop of oats, and the following season it was estimated by good judges that we had twenty five hundred of timothy and clover hay. The next year I encircled about half an acre more with a broadditch; cut the turf and moss into squares of twenty inches in diameter each, and turned it over with a prong hook, took out all the stumps and roots, leaving it level as possible, and carted on two hundred loads of gravel, and eleven of manure. In the spring following sowed oats and grass seed, spreading on seventeen bushel of house ashes. I had a good crop of oats; and the next year one and a half tons of the best timothy hay. The next piece of about half an acre I cultivated in the following manner: after enclosing it with a ditch, began on one side and cut the turf into squares of about twenty inches diameter, piled them out of the way, and dug up the mud eight or ten inches deep, then cut another tier of squares, turned them into the trench dug down as before, laid the mud on to them, in like manner until the piece was completed, taking out all the stumps, roots, &c. The next spring planted it with potatoes, it yielding at the rate of three hundred bushels to the acre. After taking off the crop in the fall we leveled the mud, and in the winter carted on about twenty loads of gravel, ten of manure and six of leached ashes. In the spring after spread all as equal as possible, sowed oats and grass seed. The oats grew very large as did the grass the next season. The method last mentioned, I have made use of in cultivating the remainder of the old or cleared part of the meadow. Of that part covered with wood we measured off one acre, cut a large ditch round it, cut by the roots all the wood and brush, carried off the wood and stumps, burned the brush and carried on sixteen loads of manure: and in the spring following laid out the manure at suitable distances on the top of the swamp; and planted it with potatoes and we raised three hundred and fifty bushels. After the crop was off we leveled it, taking out all the roots near the top of the swamps, and sleded on ten loads of leached ashes. In the spring following spread them, and sowed on oats and herds grass seed. The oats grew large and lodged down early so that they did not fill, the grass took well, and bids fair for a large crop next season.

The remainder of the swamp I have cleared and planted in like manner last season. The expense of ditching, diging up and turning an acre of the old meadow, in the way above described, is about thirty six dollars. The expense of cutting the wood and brush from the above mentioned acre was twenty dollars.

There was twenty-two cords of wood which paid for clearing. The profit of the potatoe crop after paying the expenses was twenty dollars. Four acres of this land (which by the way was all there was to grass then) produced the last season at twice cropping as near as could be estimated, sixteen tons of best timothy hay.—Should it be asked if this land will continue to be thus productive, I answer it will not without manuring. It will want a top dressing once in about three years. A mixture of horse-manure, loam and ashes I consider the best for the purpose. Of the different methods I have made use of in cultivating the old part of the swamp, I consider that of diging up or turning the best, as being the cheapest and most productive, it incorporates the manure, gravel and ashes with the mud, causes a fermentation, and produces rapid vegetation. The object of the above description is twofold. First, to answer the inquiry of numerous individuals as stated above; secondly, hoping that it will come under the notice of some gentleman who has been cultivating this kind of land, that will be willing to publish the result of his experience, for I am fully of the opinion, this kind of land when known, and properly cultivated will be the most profitable we have.

JOHN CONANT.

Jaffrey, January 27, 1835.

Easy Method of Hiving Bees.

Mr. Moses Winslow, of Westbrook, has described to us his method of hiving bees which he has practised with complete success for fifteen years, and has never known his bees to pitch on any other place than that prepared for them.

Drive down two stakes, about four feet apart, fifteen feet in front of the bee house; tie a pole across these stakes about three feet from the ground; then take a board about one foot wide and twenty feet long and lay one end on the ground at the front of the bee house and lay the other part on the pole between the stakes. Put up this board in the beginning and let it remain till the close of the swarming season. The bees will pitch on the under part of this board, and then that end which lays on the ground

should be raised to a level with the other and put on a barrel, box, or something else. Then turn the board upside down and place the hive over the bees and fasten it with props to prevent the wind blowing it down. By having a board not more than a foot wide, the hive will extend out over the board and be less likely to kill the bees when it is placed over them, and it will leave room for the bees that may be outside the hive to pass into it. Mr. Winslow observes that he has sometimes found three swarms at once pitched on one board in different places. When he first puts up the board he usually rubs on it some honey or salt water, herbs or the like, but this may not be necessary.

We think that this method of hiving bees is a great improvement, as it saves time and trouble, and danger of being stung, and injury of trees frequently occasioned by cutting them in hiving bees. Another great advantage, the timorous can be saved the misery of being frightened half to death lest they should be stung while on a ladder or tree, without the privilege of running from the enemy.—*Yankee Farmer.*

For the Keene Silk Grower & Agriculturist.

Maple vs. Beet.

Mr Cooke.—Sir: as the manufacturing of sugar from the beet has become the subject of general conversation, and of deep interest to the community, having already engaged the attention of *speculators* and *legislators*, I have thought it not improper to call the attention of my brother farmers to the maple which with a little expense yields a saccharine matter much more palatable to the New-England *lassies* than the Gallic beet.

There was manufactured in the town of Gilsum the past season over 15000*lbs.* of maple sugar. The population of the town does not exceed seven hundred, accordingly there was made over 21 *lbs.* to each individual in the town; a large supply for one year, if prudently used. The 15000 *lbs.* was manufactured by about forty of the farmers at an expense in labor probably not exceeding $500. Allowing the sugar to be $10 per hundred, it will leave $1000, which after deducing $400, for fuel, interest and tare on manfacturing apparatus, leaves $600, for the use of the maple. Last spring was what may be termed '*a good sugar season*;' but by tapping more trees (most farmers in this town having them in abundance) as much might be made in a less propitious season, and a still greater quantity in favorable seasons. Many improvements have been made in manufacturing maple sugar, and many more can and doubtless will be made in the process of evaporating the sap. There is scarcely any soil in New England upon which the maple will not grow, and in my opinion there is not a more clean and beautiful, timber or ornamental tree. There is no indigenous that throws off so much oxygen, and consequently none so conducive to health. I have written this in hopes that some one more able will take up the subject, and show that a *yankee* ought to date his birth from the time he first planted a maple tree, which ought to be called the tree of liberty; for I believe it is the only vegetable of value, which is not to come under the monopolizing grasp of soulless corporations.

Reuben Brown.

Gilsum, June 7, 1837.

Utility of Lime in preserving Fence Posts.

Accident in some instances, has led to the discovery that lime applied to wood, preserves it from decay. The whitewashing of fences is practised, more as a substitute for paint, and for appearance sake, than to prevent decay.—Even this superficial mode of appling lime, is of some use in preserving wood. Having full confidence in the efficacy of lime, as a preservation of wood, to make fence posts less subject to rot, I have this season, for the first time used it as follows:—I provided a number of narrow boards, about three feet long of various breadths, and one inch thick, with a hole in the end of each. When the hole in the ground was ready for the reception of the post, some lime was put into it; on this lime the post was placed; some of the narrow boards were then selected, and placed to and around the post in the hole. The ground was then rammed into the hole after the usual manner; and when filled, the boards were drawn out. This is done with greater facility, by putting a stick into the hole in the upper end of the board, by which it may be raised by a lever or prise, if too fast to draw out otherwise. The boards being all removed, fill the space they occupied with quick lime: if but partially, it is better than if totally slaked, because as it slakes it will expand and make the posts stand very firm. If altogether slaked, it also swells and makes the post quite secure. From three to five posts with hewn or uniform butts will require one bushel of lime. Boards to surround the post half an inch thick (and perhaps this thickness of lime may be sufficient) would not take half that quantity. The lime is all the additional expense, except the extra labor (which is very trifling,) to be incurred by setting a fence, with that part of the posts in the ground enveloped in lime.

To prevent the ground from adhering to the posts at the surface, and occasioning their decay, this part being the one which generally first begins to rot, lime mortar is applied, plastering round the posts with an elevation adjoining to the wood. Into this mortar, gravel was pressed to prevent the rains from washing it away. This mortar may be applied at any time most convenient after the fence is made.—*Memoirs of Philadelphia Society.*

A Chemist's Life saved by his Art.

It is said that Mr. Chaptal, a celebrated chemist was under the sanguinary reign of terror, in the first French revolution, one of the numberless proscribed victims of the then ruling faction, and in momentary expectation of being led forth to the guillotine. At that period Europe was dependent on the East Indies for a supply of nitre or saltpetre. The French army, with the enemy rapidly approaching on Paris, were reduced to the last extremity, by the want of that important munition of war, gunpowder. The supply of saltpetre, from the East Indies, was wholly in the hands of the English, the exportation of which, as a material of war, was rigidly prohibited by the government. In this critical dilemma, Chaptal, known as the ablest chemist of that period, was applied to. A proposition was made him: his life would be spared, if, by his chemical skill, he could furnish the government with saltpetre. The condition of this requisition was most welcome—his life was safe. Chaptal immediately ordered a general excavation of the numerous cemeteries of Paris; the sepulchral repose of remote generations was invaded; old monastic buildings, which, for ages, had been imbibing animal effluvia, and generating nitre, were rased; the owners of ancient buildings were compelled to consent to their demolition, with the benefit of having a new house erected on the site; the walls of the subterraneous caves and cellars of Paris were scraped, and the earth of the floors dug up, all of which, to the republic, was more precious than gold. After removing the bones of more than two millions of bodies from the various cemeteries to the subterraneous quarries of the *Barrier D'Enfer*, (which gave existence to the celebrated catacombs) Chaptal, by, chemical art, extracted from the various materials he had thus obtained, an abundant supply of saltpetre, and thus France and himself were saved. By the various governments that succeeded, Chaptal was always honored and regarded as one of the greatest benefactors to his country, and his talent and services, in this respect, were again placed in requisition by Bonaparte, who having, in accordance with his famous Milan decree, prohibited the importation of colonial produce coming through England, Chaptal was the first to suggest, and carry into operation the extraction of sugar from the beet root. Bonaparte created Mr. Chaptal, a count, and peer of the Empire, and for many years he was a member of his cabinet, as minister of the interior.

Boil your Garden before you plant it.

In order to kill the eggs of insects which may be in the soil—the Larvae or the insects themselves which may do mischief, it has been found an excellent plan to drench the bed to be planted, with scolding hot water. A friend informed us that a neighbor has for a number of years been in the habit of boxing up his beds snugly with a board, sunk on each side a few inches and projecting above it a few inches, and then pouring scalding water over every part of it. By this management he has never been troubled with grubs. This year he neglecied so doing and his garden has been assailed with insect marauders and nearly destroyed. For small plats of ground this mode may do well, but it would be no small job to *boil* a large one.—*Maine Far.*

Does the heaviest Milk yield the most Cream.

Some people estimate the quantity of milk which their cows give, by the weight of it. All milk, however, probably does not weigh equally alike, or, in other words, every quart, or any other given quantity of milk, taken from different cows, does not weigh the same, any more than a pint or a quart of water will weigh the same as a pint or a quart of alcohol. But the question arises, does the heaviest milk afford the most cream or butter?—There are different opinions upon the subject.—Some contending that the heaviest milk does afford more butter than that which weighs less per quart or gallon. Others say, that as cream is lighter than milk, and will swim on its surface, it must follow as a natural consequence, that the milk which weighs less per quart will afford most butter. A few careful experiments will set the matter to rest, and we hope some of our friends who have several cows which give milk of different qualities, will test it and let us know the result.—*Ib.*

Save Good Seed.

Some farmers and gardeners allow their earliest peas, beans, corn, cucumbers, &c. to be picked for eating and save "what is left," or the latest and refuse for seed; then they will complain that they degenerate. The finest and earliest of every kind of vegetable should be saved for seed; by this method instead of degenerating, they may be improved. Every cultivator should attend to this subject, for it is very much neglected, and great loss is occasioned for want of a little time and attention.—*Ib.*

Soap your Seed Corn.

Put your seed corn in Soap—let it remain a short time, and stir it until you are sure the soap has reached it all—then roll it in plaster, ashes, sand, or whatever you please, so as to make it convenient to drop—and the wire-worm will never injure the product or kernel. Do just try it.—*Ib.*

Raising and preserving Pumpkins.

A worthy and intelligent subscriber to the Cabinet, residing in Pittsgrove, Salem county, New Jersey, has sent us a communication in answer to the inquiry in our 20th number, as the best method of preserving pumpkins.—As we are cramped for room in the present number, we can only give the following abridgement of his communication. He states that for the last few years, he has had no difficulty in preserving pumpkins, from six to nine months. His plan is to gather them when they are fully ripe, (by all mearns before a frost falls,) and then keep them in a warm, dry place. He states that in October, 1835, he had a pumpkin of the ordinary kind raised in Jersey, about one foot in diameter, called the "cheese pumpkin," brought in from the field; it was placed on the corner of a cupboard, and there left until March last—a period of about twenty months—during which time it remained in a state of perfect preservation. This, he thinks, is owing to three circumstances. 1. The pumpkin being fully ripe, and uninjured by frost when brought in, 2. A fire being kept in the room during the winter, and 3. The air being allowed a free passage during the warm weather.—Subscriber, is of the opinion, that great profit may be realized by cultivating this article as food for swine and cattle—and, he would respectfully solicit through the pages of the Cabinet, information as to the best kinds of pumpkins, and the most improved method of raising them.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Breeding.

Cooper gives us two excellent rules:

"1. Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish to propagate, in the greatest perfection. Volumes may be written to illustrate and confirm this advice, he adds, but nothing can be added to it substantially.

"2. Never quit one good breed, till you can pick out from a better. By following this plain method for a few generations, always seeking for those parents who have the points you want, in the greatest perfection, you will certainly improve your stock, whether of racers, cart horses, cows, corn or strawberries."

Breaking up Grass Lands.

The Code of Agriculture has some general remarks on this subject, which we insert as the experience of the best agriculturists.

If the land be wet, it is advisable to drain it completely, previous to its being broken up.

Land that has been long in pasture, does not require dung during the first course of crops, that is taken after being broken up, but the application of calcareous manure, is always, in such cases, expedient. Sometimes lime is spread on the ground, before it is ploughed; at other times, marl and chalk have been used for the same purpose, with great advantage. The land thence derives additional strength and vigor; the succeeding crops are much improved; the soil is commonly so softened in its texture, that it may be ploughed with half the strength that would otherwise be necessary, and whenever it is restored to grass the herbage is abundant.

Wherever the soil is not too shallow, nor of a friable nature, or when the turf cannot soon be rolled, if land is to be broken up from old pasture, paring and burning is the proper system to be adopted. In this way, good tilth is speedily procured; the damage that might otherwise be sustained by the grub, the wire worm, and other insects, is prevented while the soil receives a stimulus, which insures an abundant crop.

When paring and burning, from any circumstance, cannot take place, the land may be trenched, or double-ploughed. This is effected by means of two ploughs following each other, the first plough taking off a thin surface of about three inches, and the second going deeper in the same place, covering the surface sod with fine mould; both furrows not exceeding the thickness of the vegetable mould, or other good soil.

If the land is ploughed with one furrow, the operation ought to be performed before winter, that it may receive the benefit of the succeeding frosts, by which the success of the future operations will not only be promoted, but most of the insects lodged in the soil will be destroyed.

When one furrow alone is taken, the best size is four inches and a half deep, by eight or nine broad. The strain on horses, in ploughing lay land, is mostly from the depth.

The rotation of crops to be adopted, when grass lands are broken up, must partly depend upon the soil, and partly on the manner in which it is prepared for cultivation. As a general principle, however, it may be laid down, that unless by the course of cropping to be pursued, the bad grasses and other plants, indigenous in the soil, are exterpated, they will, when the land is again laid down to grass, increase and prevail with more rapidity and effect, than the seeds chosen by the farmer; and the consequence must be, a heavy disappointment in the future crops of grass, perhaps solely, or at least principally attributable, to a previously defective management.—*Complete Practical Farmer.*

Profits of Cow Keeping.

No branch of husbandry is more profitable than the keeping of cows, if properly managed. We have but few farmers in the state of Maine who make great profits by the dairy. Many farmers among us are solicitious to improve their breeds of cows, and some raise considerable quantites of good roots, with which to feed them during the winter. This is all very good, so far; but what is the treatment of cows during the summer season, the time when all, or nearly all, the profits are obtained? Cows kept in dry, short pastures, in summer, will not be profitable to their owner, however much ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, or carrots, have been fed out to them during the winter. I believe it to be a fact, that cows generally, (some few exceptions) are shamefully stinted in their food during the summer, in our state, notwithstanding our grazing lands are excellent.

I believe that the most profitable mode of keeping cows through the summer is by soiling, or feeding them with grass in the barn or yard. This may frighten some farmers, and excite the ridicule of others; bui I think it will be granted that he is the best farmer who realizes the greatest number of dollars and cents from a given quantity of land, with the least amount of labor. Many farmers pride themselves on raising great crops; and 100 bushels Indian corn have been raised on a single acre. This is a great profit, but I believe that 3000 bushels of ruta baga may be as cheaply raised, take one year with another, as 100 bushels of corn. Three thousand bushels of ruta baga will give about a bushel and a half a day, each to six cows throughout the whole year. It is easy enough to see that cows fed in this way will be in excellent condition, and yield immense quantities of butter and cheese.

The method of soiling as described by Dr. Dean, was to feed cows with new mown grass; an acre of rich ground, he says, will summer a number of cows. A little hay or grass will indeed be necessary at all times of the year, but I believe roots should be raised in great abundance, and be made the chief article for feeding milch cows throughout the year as far as practicable. Cows do not generally yield great quantities of milk till June; but by supplying them liberally with roots they may be made to yield as much milk in March, April and May, as any part of the year, as farmers, whose cows calve early, and who have an abundance of roots, may make prodigious quantities of butter and cheese early in the spring.

Farmers in Europe and in this country have practiced soiling their cattle during summer, and those who have had experience in this mode of summering, have declared it to be a much cheaper and more profitable mode than grazing.—*Maine Farmer.*

Domestic Economy.

An easy and wholesome method to make preserves and jellies without using brass, or tin, or any other poisonous utensil.

Currants, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries or damsons, may be preserved in the same way.

To make the jelly.—Take a peck of currants on the stem or strings, wash them thoroughly and let them set in a large wooden bowl or tray to drain, next day put them on common dinner plates and set them in the oven as soon as the flour bread is taken out,—in an hour or two they will be scalded through, take them out and separate the juice from the skins and seeds by straining through a clean coarse cloth, then return the juice into the plates and set them immediately into the oven to dry away,—have as many plates as the oven will hold, for the smaller the quantity of juice on a plate the sooner it will be thick enough to add the sugar; let the juice dry away till it is about as thick as molasses, which perhaps will not be till the oven is cold—when the juice is sufficiently thick, pour it into a large pitcher, and add as many pounds of sugar as you had pounds of currant juice before it was dried away,—then set the pitcher into an iron dinner pot with water enough to reach half way up the pitcher—cover the pitcher with a saucer, and the pot with the pot lid or cover—put it over the fire and let it boil till the jelly is thoroughly scalded,—it must be taken off the fire two or three times and stirred with a large silver spoon or clean wooden stick; when thoroughly scalded, take it off, and when it is cold cover it close and keep it in a cool dry place.

To prepare Preserves.—Wash the fruit and let it drain dry. Then set it on plates in a pretty warm oven, (after the flour bread is drawn it will be about the right heat,) let it set about an hour or two, so as to be scalded through, take it out and pour off the juice and return the juice to the oven to dry away,—when it is as thick as molasses add it to the fruit from which it was taken, and put it in a stone or earthern pot,—add as many pounds of sugar as you had of fruit before it was put in the oven, then place the pot in a kettle of water, cover the pot with a plate and set the water a boiling; after they are well scalded, take them off and set them in a cool dry place. They may be made with molasses instead of sugar, only the molasses must first be boiled till it is thick as it can be, or as you would boil it for candy.

Strawberries make one of the most wholesome preserves, almost equal to the Guava, and by this method of preserving are entirely safe from the deleterious effects of poisonous metals, as brass and tin kettles.—*Y. Farmer.*

The Turnep Fly.

While at Mr. Barney's upper farm, he showed us a patch of Ruta-baga, which he had rescued from the ravages of the fly by the use of fish-oil. His mode of applying it was this:—the oil being placed in a vessel, he dipped a rag into it and sprinkled it over the plants. He had previously tried sifting lime over them without effect, as was evinced by the many rents in the first leaves; the aroma of the oil being repulsive to the delicate smell of these little mischief doers, they instinctively leave the plants as the oil is cast upon them. Another good is effected by the use of it—it acts as a powerful manure, and pushes the plant rapidly into the rough leaf state, when it is beyond the reach of harm from this insect.

It is the opinion of Mr. Barney, that a gallon of oil judiciously used, will go over an acre of turneps; but should it take four, the expense should be no object with any one desirous of securing a crop of turneps; for if it will drive off the fly, there can be no question that it will also expel *grass-hoppers*, which, of late years, have proved equally destructive to the turnep plant as the fly itself.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

Select the First Ripe Seed.

In the 3d volume of the N. E. Farmer, p. 60, was published "an experiment showing the importance of selecting the first ripe seeds," communicated to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Sept. 1, 1805. By James Freeman, from which the following are extracts:

"To ascertain whether the ripening of seeds can be forwarded by sowing those which are earliest. I have made experiments, all of which have been successful, and on several different sorts. It will be sufficient to mention one only.

"In the year 1801, I planted the case-knife bean. The pods first formed, which are commonly those nearest the root, were reserved; and when the quantity of a peck was fully ripe, they were gathered on the same day. The largest and fairest of the seeds were planted the next year, and the first formed pods reserved as before. The same method has been pursued without any variation, till the present year; by means of which, whilst the bean has not degenerated in its quality, the ripening of the seeds has been forwarded 26 days, as will appear from the following table:

	Planted.	Gathered.	No. days.
1801,	May 20,	Sept. 9,	112
1802,	May 11,	Aug. 21,	102
1803,	May 8,	Aug. 8,	90
1804,	May 8,	Aug. 4,	88
1805,	May 6,	July 31,	86

The first column denotes the time of planting the seeds; the second that of gathering the seeds, which were first ripe; and the third the number of days which had elapsed between the time of planting and the time of gathering."—*New England Farmer.*

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

We might say much in favor of this species of grass from information communicated by some of our immediate neighbors, and from personal observation, but we extract the following concise remarks on the subject from a gentleman in Lexington, Mass. who is a practical farmer.—*Ohio Farmer.*

"I have cultivated this grass for seven years past, mostly upon a thin soil highly manured in fields of from one to four acres, and am fully satisfied of its excellent qualities either as a hay crop or for grazing. I was induced to make a trial from an account of it given by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, a very distinguished practical as well as scientific farmer. After fifteen years' experience, Col. T. states in a communication to the Virginia Agricultural Society: 'It is the hardiest grass I have ever seen, and bears drought, and frost, and heat, and cold, better than any I have ever tried. It keeps possession of the land in spite of severe grazing, it furnishes better grazing early in the spring, late in the fall, in drought and winter than any grass known to me.' Alone, cut before the seed ripens, its hay is as nutritive and pleasant to stock of all kinds as any I have ever used."

Worms on Trees.

The Post says: "The trees in this city, are much infested this year with worms of the caterpillar kind, which in some instances entirely devour the foliage, and leave the branches as naked as in winter. The following has been given us as a recipe to prevent their ravages:

Dissolve a quantity of Sal Ammoniac in water. Dip a brush in the solution, and pass it over the trunk

of the tree; this will prevent the worms from ascending. Take a syringe and throw the water on the branches, and among the leaves. This may be done from a high window, if the tree stands near the house."—*U. S. Gazette.*

Wire Lightning Rods.

We have often wondered why lightning rods as preservers of buildings from the effects of lightning, were not more often attached to buildings than they are. There can be no doubt, that if thoroughly and properly prepared, they will always prevent the lightning from doing damage. Perhaps one reason may be, the not fully understanding how to erect and secure them, and perhaps the expense may be another reason why we do not see them attached to the buildings more frequently. The usual form of them is in that of an iron rod, say half an inch or an inch in diameter.

This is generally put up so as to be above the top of the highest part of the building, its upper end sharpened to a point, and its lower end thrust into the ground. As it is not very easy to get a rod of this size sufficiently long in one piece, several are often taken, and merely put one upon another, and held in this position by wooden clamps. This is a dangerous mode. The clamps get rotten, or are moved out of the way by the winds or some other cause, and the rods either do not touch at all or but slightly, and the continuous surface, necessary for conveying the electric fluid down, is interrupted and may, and often does lead to disasterous consequences.

The amount of surface which such a sized rod (half an inch in diameter) will protect, is said by electricians to be forty feet square. As to this last point we know nothing from experience. We know however that buildings are often struck that have rods attached to them, either because the rod was improperly put up, or because they were not sufficiently large to convey the whole of the bolt that fell upon it. It is a fact which can be easily demonstrated that the amount of electric fluid which any conductor will retain or suffer to pass, is directly as the amount of surface which it contains and not its solid contents. Thus, a tin cylinder applied to an electric machine, will receive or retain, or suffer to pass through it as much electric fluid as will a solid cylinder of iron of the same diameter.

This fact may be of use to guide in erecting conductors for lightning. A strip of tin or sheet iron, having the amount of surface, will answer just as well as a solid rod of iron. It may not stand as permanently or last as long; but while it does stand, and retain the amount of surface unimpaired, it would protect as much space as the solid rod. A rod one half an inch diameter will give a fraction over an inch and a half of surface. Now a strip of sheet iron three quarters of an inch wide will afford very nearly as much surface as the rod, and of course carry down as much fluid from the clouds, and at the same time be less expensive. The only objection is lack of durability. But the same protection can be effected by means of wires which may be grouped together—may be found of sufficient length and may be more conveniently erected and attached than the common rods. Suppose you take two wires, each a quarter of an inch diameter, the amount of surface will vary but little from that of the solid half inch rod, and we are inclined to think may be obtained cheaper, at any rate may be had in one piece, can be easily put up and fastened. Four such wires will give double the surface. An English writer recommends the following plan which he has adopted. He takes four wires, each one fifth of an inch diameter. These, says he, should be bound together by copper rings. This compound rod should extend several feet above the highest part of the buildings, and at the top each wire should branch out at an angle of 45 degrees and end in a point. The rod should be fastened to the building by wooden clamps.

At two fieet from the ground, it should incline outwards and on entering the earth each wire should branch out again and terminate in a moist situation. In order to preserve the rods from oxidation or rusting, he recommends that before they enter the ground they should pass through a cylinder of zinc.

We have no doubt that the above plan is preferable to the common one now in use. If the building is large there should be more rods of them put in different parts.

The above writer goes so far as to suppose that an extensive multiplication of them, in fields, would materially affect the growth of the crop for the better, by producing a change in the state of the air. No one we presume can deny the position, for we are not aware that it has been tried. It is well known, however, that Electricity has a great influence on vegetation, and a more perfect knowledge of its laws in this respect is very desirable.—*Maine Farmer.*

Extracting the Oil from Wool.

For many purposes it is well known that it becomes necessary to free wool from the oil or greese which it may contain. For doing this, many plans have been adopted. The wool, after being cleaned from dirt, is soaked in pure spirits of turpentine.—This dissolves the grease. The wool is then subjected to great pressure, and the oil thus pressed out. in large establishments the oil and turpentine is put into a still, the oil of turpentine distilled over, for further use, and the grease which remains behind used for soap making.—*Me. Farmer.*

We have seen it often stated that by boring a tree, inserting a portion of quicksilver or sulphur in the hole, and plugging it up again, that it would exempt it from the caterpillar and other insects. While in Philadelphia lately, we were shown an elm tree, on which the experiment had been doubly tried,—that is, two holes had been bored in it. In the one, quicksilver had been placed, and in the other flour of sulphur, and when we saw the tree a week ago, not a single living leaf was on it—its insidious foe had been as ripe with his mischief as ever.—*Farmer & Gardiner.*

German Railroads.

It is a remarkable fact, that in the formation of the railway between Prague and Pilsen, the individuals employed were chiefly females, each of whose wages amounted to 6*d.* a day. There were upwards of 2000 regularly engaged as laborers, in forming the embankments, excavating the soil, &c. During the two first years the engineer was able, in the course of 40 English miles, to cut no less than 696,465 cubic yards, and to construct 907,844 cubic yards of embankment, besides laying the way with malleable rails. He erected during these two years 73 bridges from three to eighteen yards each, with 133 culverts; and he also made 236 wagons. And all this at an expense of about £75,200.

Age of the Land Tortoise.—The great age to which the land tortoise attains, is illustrated in the case of one recently found in the orchard of Mr. G. Bowersox, near Hanover, Penn. It had engraven on its shell—' J. R.—1760. This record was made 77 years ago; and from the habits of the tortoise, it is quite probable that it was made in the neighborhood of the place where the tortoise was last found. The age and habit of the tortoise constitute an exception to the general rule that exercise is necessary to health and long life. The finding of the tortoise with the above marks, as noticed in the Hanover Gazette, recalls to mind what we once heard related by an aged and respectable citizen of that State. He had when body found a tortoise in a small copse skirting his father's meadow, on the which were traced the initials of a neighbor, whom he knew, with a date twenty years before. The boy added his own initials, and date of the year, and "then let it *run*." Thirty years afterwards, the boy—boy indeed no longer—found the same tortoise, and added his initials and the date, a second time. The first date was 1755—the next 1776, and the third 1805; comprising a period of fifty years; and yet, it was satisfactorily ascertained, that the record had been made each time within ten or fifteen rods of the spot. A circle of twenty rods might possibly have bounded its pilgrimages for half a century.—*Balt. Patriot.*

14,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

IN Pinegrove township, Venango county, Pa., in tracts of 50, 100, or 200 acres, so subdivided as to suit purchasers, at moderate prices. Terms, one-fourth cash, the rest in four yearly payments without interest, and no charges made to the purchasers for deeds or writings. HENRY SHIPPEN.

Meadville, Pa. July 1, 1837. jy 22-f3t

☞ Lots and Out-lots for sale in the village of Shippenville, where mechanics are much wanted.

Valuable Works on Gardening.

The Young Gardener's Assistant—containing practical directions for the cultivation of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, seedman and florist, New York—seventh edition, improved. Price $1.

The Florist's Guide—containing practical instructions for the cultivation of Flowers. By the same author. Price 37 1-2 cents.

The Kitchen Gardener's Instructer—containing ample directions for the cultivation of culinary vegetables, herbs, &c. By the same author. Price 37 1-2 cents.

For sale by REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
May 20. Rochester Seed Store.

Valuable Publications.

THE following valuable works are published by *D. K. Minor* and *G. C. Schaeffer*, 30 Wall-street, New-York, to whom all orders should be addressed:

New York Farmer, and American Gardeners' Magazine,—published in semi-monthly parts of 16 pages, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

Rail Road Journal, and Advocate of Internal Improvements—published once a week, in a large octavo form of 16 pages at five dollars per annum, in advance.

Mechanics' Magazine, and Journal of the Mechanics' Institute—published and forwarded, in weekly sheets of 16 pages, or monthly parts of 64 pages, if desired, at three dollars per annum, in advance.

Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain—Republication, in six parts. This work is from the pens of the most eminent Engineers in Great Britain. Price three dollars per copy, or five dollars for two copies; it can be sent by mail to any part of the country. The English copy, from which this is printed, cost ten dollars, and others were sold for the same by the importers. There will be about forty pages of Engravings, neatly done on wood.

Also, Pambour on Locomotion; Van de Graaff on Rail Road Curves; Nicholson's Abridged Treatise on Architecture, with over 40 pages of Engravings; and Views of the Thames Tunnell.

Improved Cultivators.

JUST received from Albany, a few of Bement's Expanding Horse Hoes or Cultivator, with extra mouldboards, &c. complete. These are the most approved and perfect implements of the kind now in use, and deserve the particular attention of Genesee Agriculturists.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
Rochester Seed Store, June 29, 1337.

Berkshire and China Pigs for sale.

THE subscriber has a considerable number of the pure Berkshire and China Pigs on sale at his residence on the Niagara river, 2 miles below the Black Rock mills. He has also crosses of the Berkshire and China, and the China with the long English breed which are equally quiet in their habits, and possess the same tendency to fattening as the former, and have much the advantage in size. The character of these breeds are so well known throughout the state that any description would be superfluous; they are the choicests breeds in England, and the only kind used by their best farmers, and it is believed the same quantity of food will make from 25 to 75 per cent. more pork in these hogs than if fed to the ordinary breeds.

PRICES.

Pure China or cross of China with the long English per pair at 4 weeks old,				$12 00
do. do. do. 6 weeks old,				15 00
Cross of China & Berkshire, perpair at 4 weeks old,				14 00
do. do. do do	6	do		18 00
Pure Berkshire,	do.	4	do.	15 00
do.	do.	6	do.	20 00

Communications made through the post office, should be directed to Buffalo.

june3tf A. B. ALLEN.

Still More Seeds!!

WE have just received large additional supplies of genuine Orange Carrot, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, and English Turuep seeds, of the best quality.

Also, a good supply of Cucumber, Melon, Squash, and Pumpkin seeds.

The unprecedented demand for seeds this season, had exhausted our stock of some kinds. We can now supply orders at very low prices.

REYNOLDS & BATEAAM,
Rochester Seed Store. Arcade Buildings.
May20.

2.000 LBS. Ruta Baga, English Turneps, and Mangel Wurtzel seed, just received from England, and for sale at reduced prices, at the English Seed Store, 62 Buffalo st. KEDIE & HOUGHTON.
april 29

3.125 LBS. Ruta Baga, White Flat, Norfolk, Long Tankard, Yellow Bullock, and other Turneps, Mangel Wurtzel, French Sugar Beet, and Orange Carrot, with a great variety of *English Imported Garden Seeds*—"cheap as dirt." at the Rochester Seed Store, *Arcade Buildings.* apr29 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.
apr 15-tf

Report on School Government.

At an Education meeting recently held in Troy, an interesting report on the government of Schools, was made by A. WALSH, of Lansingburgh, from which the following is an extract:

"In childhood impressions are easily made and longer retained than those made at a more advanced period. And if good impressions are not made in season, evil impressions will be the consequence.—In an ill-governed school, the vicious habits and examples of each pupil will serve to contaminate all the re t, and the increase of vice will of course be in the compound ratio of the number of pupils. A child would be better kept at home with all its own bad habits, than be sent to such a school.

The principle which forms the basis of republican government, that every man is capable of reasoning, and consequently of governing himself; and that all authority emanates from the people, will be seen, upon a moment's reflection, to be wholly incompattible with the government necessary in a school; as one of the first objects which brings the child to school is to learn to reason correctly, and regulate its future conduct by the principles of right and wrong, and as it ought to be an indispensable puty to the teacher to instruct the pupil in the principles of self-government, his authority must be absolute.

But as it is the business of the teacher to instruct the pupil, and of the pupil to learn to reason on the principles of moral justice, every exercise of his authority, either in commanding, in rewarding, or in punishing, ought to be a practical illustration of the principles he teaches.

Every pupil capable of knowing any thing, ought to be made to know that it comes to school to learn what is necessary to its future usefulness, and to believe that the teacher is capable of instructing it, and also that it cannot be taught unless regular system and perfect good order are maintained.

One of the first and most important duties of a teacher is to make a judicious classification of his school according to merit, and without even the shadow partiality; and the same regard to merit ought always to regulate promotion, from a lower to a higher class, and no reasonable pains ought to be spared to excite a laudable ambition to merit. In all cases of promotion, amiableness of deportment and correctness of moral character ought to have their due weight.

When a school is duly classed, every pupil should be taught thatthe slightest interruption of perfect order is a hindrance to learning, and to consider that the smallest unnecessary branch of order is an insult, not only to the teacher, but to every pupil in school.

In every school there ought to be a system of laws and regulations, written in concise and plain language, which ought to be hung up in the school-room, and read aloud at least twice a month; this little code should point out clearly the duty pupil, and a specific penalty for the breach of each duty, and also, appropriate rewards for those who excel either in acquirements of knowledge or in amiable deportment.

A monitor should be selected for each class, whose duty it should be to note in a little book, a specific number of bad marks for every breach of the laws, and of good marks far every meritorious act—and the office of monitor should be held in rotation, acdording to merit; and the debit and credit of bad and good marks should be settled at proper intervals; and in case of anp intentional false account from partiality or ill-will of the monitor, such monitor should ineur the penalty mischarged, and be disfranchised holding from the office, for a time.

By such a code, every child will know its duty; and no child ought to be punished without fully understanding the nature and magnitude of its offence, and the justice of tha punishment.

By this system, it will be seen, even by the pupils, that though all authority is vested in the teacher, yet, that the teacher himself is governed and bound by the principles of strict justice, which is paromount to all other authority.

A teacher should never be seen by his school to be under the influence of any passion but that of impartial love for his school. A pupil will make little or no proficiency unless it loves its teacher, its school and its study. To cultivate this love in a proper manner is one of the most important requisites in a teacher, and there are few cases in which it may not be effected by proper management.

One of the most important things to cultivate in the mind of a child, is self-respect, not haughty pride but a sense of its own importance in the scale of being, and that every one else has a right to feel the same. This should be one of the first objects with every teacher. If the child is duly taught to respect itself, it will respect the teacher, who is employed for its benefit. Above all things no child should ever be made to believe that it is naturally perverse; many children have been led to ruin by the practice, both by teacher and parents; let a child be frequently told it is bad, and that nothing goood can be exdected from it, and fifty chances to one it will become so, even if it were not so before. The celebrated Mr. Lancaster states, that it always his policy to endeavor to raise the ambition of a bad child, by pretending confidence in it which he did not feel; and that he has reclaimed many a bad boy by making him a monitor.

"He that spareth his rod haleth his son." "The rod and reproof giveth wisdom." The parental rod thus justly commented on by Solomon, may be lent to the teacher, his pupils must understand he keeps a rod. If corporeal punishment must be restored to let it be applied with great caution; the criminal ought not to be punished before the school, but for crimef common to many of the pupils.

Corn Bread.

The south has been long celebrated for its grateful corn bread, cakes, muffins and homminy. In conseqence of an invitation to the Cultivator, a young lady in Tennessee, has kindly sent us the following directions for making these domestic delicacies of the table, for which we respectfully tender her our acknowledgments.

PLAIN CORN BREAD.

Six pints meal, one table-spoonful of salt, four pints water; thoroughly mixed with the hand, and baked in oblong rolls about two inches thick. Use as much dough for each roll as can be conveniently shaped in the hand. Many persons use hot water; in winter it is certainly best. The bread is better to be made half an hour or more before it is baked. The oven must be tolerably hot when the dough is put in. All kinds of corn bread require a hotter oven and to be baked quicker than flour.

LIGHT CORN BREAD.

Stir four pints meal into three pints tepid water; add one large teaspoonful salt; let it rise five or six hours; then stir up with the hand and bake in a brisk oven. Another method is to make mush, and before it grows cold, stir in half a pint of meal. Let it rise and then bake as the first.

CORN CAKES.

Six eggs well beaten, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful salt, two pints mush almost cold, two pints meal, and three table-spoonsful melted lard. Grease the oven and put one *large* spoonful of batter in each cake. Do not let them touch in baking.

CORN MUFFINS,

Made in the same way as corn cakes; grease the muffin hoops and heat the oven slightly, before putting in either corn cakes or muffins. A better muffin is made by substituting two pints of flour instead of meal.

BEST BATTER CAKES OR MUSH CAKES.

Beat the yolks of eggs very light, add one pint of milk, two pints mush almost cold, 1½ pints flour, one tea-spoonful salt, three table-spoonsful melted butter. To be well beaten together. Just before frying them whip the whites to a strong froth, and stir it lightly into the batter. For frying all kinds of batter cakes, use no more lard than is necessary to make them turn well.

MUSH.

Put two pints of water into a pot to boil; then take one pint cold water and mix smoothly into it one pint of meal. When the water in the pot boils stir this well into it, and let it boil ten or fifteen minutes, or until it looks clear.

COMMON BATTER CAKES.

Six eggs well beaten, 2½ pints of milk, one teaspoonful salt, stir in three pints meal that has been thrice sifted through a common sifter. Keep the batter well stirred while frying, otherwise the meal will settle at the bottom.

BEATING HOMMINY.

Soak the homminy corn ten minutes in boiling water; then take the corn up and put it into the homminy mortar and beat it until the husks are all separated from the corn. Once or twice while beating it, take it out of the mortar and fan it; that is throw up on a tray or bowl so as to allow the husks to fly off. When sufficiently beaten, fan it until all the husks are out.

PREPARING HOMMINY FOR THE TABLE.

It must be thoroughly washed in cold water, rubbing it well with the hands; then wash in the same way in warm water, changing the water several time. Put it into a large pot of cold water, and boil steadily eight or ten hours, keeping it closely covered. Add hot water frequently while boiling, otherwise the homminy will burn and be dark colored.—When homminy beans are used, one pint to a gallon of homminy, to be put in when the homminy is put on. If it is put on the first thing in the morning, and kept briskly boiling, it will be ready for dinner at two o'clock. Season with butter and send it to table hot.

But the usual mode is to boil homminy twice a week, and put it into a wooden or stone vessel, and set it in a cool place to prevent its becoming musty. When wanted for use, take the quantity necessary for breakfast or dinner, and having put a small quantity of lard into an oven, let it become hot; put in the homminy and mash it well, adding some salt; when well heated it is ready for the table. Some persons allow it to bake at the bottom, and turn the crust over the homminy when put on the dish. Be careful to have no smoke under the pot while boiling, or when frying it for the table. Few things require more care or nicety in their preparation than homminy.

(These pints were all measured with the common tin cup.)—*Cultivator.*

Advantages of Soiling Cattle.

Von Thaer highly commends soiling over depasturing, and lays down the following facts as incontrovertible:

"1. A spot of ground which, when pastured upon, will yield sufficient food for only one head, *will* abundantly maintain four head of cattle in the stable if the vegetables be mowed in proper time, and given to the cattle in a proper order.

"2. The stall-feeding yields, at least, double the quantity of manure from the same number of cattle; for the best and most efficacious summer manure is produced in the stable, and carried to the fields at the most proper period of its fermentation; whereas, when spread upon the meadows, and exhausted by the air and sun, its power is entirely wasted.

"3. The cattle used to stall feeding will yield a much greater quantity of milk, and increase faster in weight, when fattening, than when they go to the field.

"4. They are less subject to accidents, do not suffer by the heat, by flies and insects; are not affected by the baneful fogs that are frequent in Germany, and bring on inflammations; on the contrary, if every thing be properly managed, they remain in a state of constant health and vigor."—*Com. to the Board of Agriculture, vol. 1, p. 376.*

Our habits of farming take much from the force of Von Thaer's facts—for we neither regard land nor manure of any thing the value they do in Prussia; though if we should *run over* less of the former, and better husband and apply the latter, we should undoubtedly be the gainers. Our farmers are apt to boast of the acres they cultivate—of the bushels they sow; but it is very seldom you can come at their nett profits, or the products of an acre.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding; that civilty is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

I resolve, says bishop Beverage, never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back.

The citizens of Suffield, Ct., have instructed the Select-men of that town to offer a bounty of $2 for every dog that shall be killed in their precinct.